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Column One
By
DAVID COURTY

Morocco Marks End of French Gov't Rule

THE world has waited upon President Eisenhower's decision to run or not to run for another term, with extraordinary eagerness; and less for his presidential qualifications than for the manner in which his candidature and "his absence" makes it probable that America will again have a Republican administration at Washington. It is possible that his Party's rejoicing, and the optimism of his supporters, are due as much as anything to their relief at being able to put up against Mr. Stevenson, someone better than, for example, Senator Knowland. On the positive side, should the two candidates again be Eisenhower and Stevenson, the popularity of the one as a friendly, representative American with the kind of personal record Americans like, balances electorally, and perhaps more than balances, the voters' respect for the other's exceptional intelligence.

EXCEPTIONAL intelligence has, as a rule, a minority appeal. Friendliness and a many outlook on affairs, combined with an authoritative manner derived from years of public service, is elicited by a wide public, which looks to him for leadership, not to be talked down to by him. Public opinion polls have already indicated this preference of the voter for the endearing qualities, or at any rate the endearing legend, of Mr. Eisenhower. But between now and November, when the change, Mr. Eisenhower has said that he will not do any campaigning; and some time ago implied that "barnstorming" was beneath the dignity of the President of the United States. The Democrats, so to speak, will do some of his campaigning for him at this time, with a record as a Statesman to tease to pieces instead of his record as a soldier to respect and give tribute to, may be able to campaign him out of the White House.

IF there is nervousness, especially outside the United States, caused by the President's intention to seek another term, it is in part to doubts of his ability to withstand the enormous strain of high office. He has made an astonishing recovery from the heart attack of last September and his doctors have given him a clean bill of health. But it is one thing for a medical man to judge a man's state of health, and another for those just outside the responsibility to have to carry through one of the most enormous and fateful of public roles during what may well be four of the most momentous and fateful years of American and world history.

"It would break him who, if there would be the President? It seems improbable that Mr. Nixon will again be accepted as the Vice-Presidential candidate. Mr. Dewey's name has been mentioned. There has also been talk of assuring Republican Party cohesion by choosing someone from the Rand group. In any event, through the replacement of Mr. Nixon will calm certain fears both in and out of America; any new man except Mr. Dewey (whose law firm has recently taken on certain international business that might be used against him if he were elected for Vice-President) must be more or less of an unknown quantity where the great affairs of U.S.-world relations are concerned. Even the fact that Mr. Eisenhower, if elected again, might be compelled, for his health's sake, to shift some of his authority and decisive responsibility from his own to other hands, raises the question whether United States foreign policy, which in many ways has not been remarkable for consistency or assurance during the past few years, is in any better position to bear the strain of Presidential aloofness than the President would be to bear the strain of shaping and shouldering the military.

ONE way and another, the American political scene is crowded today with more uncertainties than the fact of a Presidential election alone can explain. The removal of one great uncertainty—whether or not Mr. Eisenhower would stand for re-election—has added to uncertainty, not lessened it, by unrolling a vista of prospects in which four American years, decisive for the whole world, may be dependent less on one man's statesmanship than on his health. Alongside that vista the Democrats are running their impressive prospects. It is for the American voter to decide which of the two shall be made fact. Jerusalem, March 4.

Brazil's 'Air Force'
Revolt Quashed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday (Reuter).—President Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil announced here last night that his "air force" revolt in the Amazon jungle "is all over."

"The people of Brazil want peace and nothing but peace," he told a press conference, referring to a government plan for a political amnesty for offenses committed from November 18 last.

Eden Asks Mollet For Vital Talks

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter).—Simultaneous announcements in London and Paris tonight disclosed that the British and French Premiers, Sir Anthony Eden and Guy Mollet, are to confer on "the international situation" at Britain's request.

No place or time was set but the announcements said Britain had asked that it should be "in the near future."

News of the agreement ending Morocco's protectorate status reached yesterday in Paris at the end of three weeks of negotiations, swept through the country and tens of thousands of cheering Moroccans poured into the streets of Casablanca, Fez, Rabat and other major towns singing the Moroccan national anthem, and shouting slogans.

The Secretary-General of the Iftikhar Ahmed Balfarej, in a telegram to Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, said the French Government for its "spirit of understanding" which had helped to make the negotiations successful.

Moroccan delegation officials said as soon as Sir Anthony saw this statement he had agreed to it and had asked the French Government. The request was handed over by the British Ambassador, Sir Gladwyn Jebb.

It was not known where M. Pineau would attend the talks. He is due to leave Paris by air tomorrow to attend the SEATO conference in Karachi.

M. Pineau's speech aroused doubt in London because it showed misgivings about the fundamental approach of the Western powers in recent years to the problems of foreign affairs and their relationship to the Soviet Union.

Next spring both the British Government and the French Government are to have personal contact with the leaders of Russia. The British Premier expects to be there in the autumn of 1956 and M. Mollet will visit Moscow in May.

100 Feared Dead In Brazilian Landslides

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday (Reuter).—Nearly 100 people are feared dead in landslides which followed a heavy rain in the north of the Constantine Department, where Foreign Legion parachutists carried by helicopters surrounded a rebel band in flight, killing 22 of them. Through-out Algeria, rebels fired 12 farms and three schools, killed eight civilians, blew up bridges and chopped down telegraph poles.

France Seen Taking Initiative To Bridge East-West Gap

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter).—Two important announcements here yesterday made it clear that the French take the initiative of trying to break the ice between Russia and the West.

First, the Foreign Ministry revealed that Premier Guy Mollet and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, both Socialists, would be going to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government in May, shortly after the Russian visit to London.

Second, a few hours later, M. Pineau told an Anglo-American Press Association luncheon that he was "in profound disagreement with the policy pursued (towards Russia) by the Western countries during the last few years."

M. Pineau said the West had committed the enormous fault of considering the problems of security as being the only international problem with which the West deals, while the other consisting of making ceaseless offers of peace, public opinion will necessarily follow the man who offers solutions of peace, even if they are not sincere, and not the man who always talks about the military solution."

President Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal for the check of armaments had profoundly impressed public opinion, he said, but he advocated a new approach to coexistence and East-West relations. Without this Communism would win, he warned.

Capitals of Algerian Rebels Cairo, Bagdad, Tripoli

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter).—The former French Governor-General of Algeria, M. Jacques Soustelle, said yesterday that the "capital" of the Algerian rebels were Cairo, Bagdad and Tripoli.

In an interview with the Paris evening newspaper "Le Monde," he said, "Documents prove that France would export mortars to Egypt. He was replying to a conservative Deputy, M. Georges Barrachin, who said the Government was sending the arms to Egypt which in turn was supplying them to rebels in North Africa. He said the mortars were ordered by Egypt in January but the Government would not deliver them."

He said France must recognize certain forms of government made in North Africa, especially in economic matters. "But the world must realize that France in North Africa was not defending colonialism," he declared.

On Algeria, the Minister said France sometimes had been found in the hands of the outlaws, signed by rebel leaders, which thanked "the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Abdul Nasser" for the shipment of arms.

Criticizing the attitude of France's allies to the Algerian rebels, the Foreign Minister charged that "our allies do not behave like real allies."

Another example of lack of real coordination between the English and French Foreign Ministers had acted signs. For a long time Britain had

Israel Quits 'Weakness' Line In America

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Simultaneous announcements in London and Paris tonight disclosed that the British and French Premiers, Sir Anthony Eden and Guy Mollet, are to confer on "the international situation" at Britain's request.

No place or time was set but the announcements said

Britain had asked that it should be "in the near future."

Diplomatic sources said the Premiers would probably meet in London. According to the same sources Sir Anthony's request for the meeting was the direct result of a statement made yesterday by M. Christian Pineau, Foreign Minister, to the Senate of the French National Assembly.

The Secretary-General of the Iftikhar Ahmed Balfarej, in a telegram to Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, said the French Government for its "spirit of understanding" which had helped to make the negotiations successful.

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The request was handed over by the British Ambassador, Sir Gladwyn Jebb.

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M. Pineau's speech aroused doubt in London because it showed misgivings about the fundamental approach of the Western powers in recent years to the problems of foreign affairs and their relationship to the Soviet Union.

The joint declaration, signed at the French Foreign Ministry yesterday, marked the end of the first phase of negotiations to define Morocco's independence in a framework of interdependence with France. It said that in view of the progress achieved by Morocco in the Treaty of Fez, under which Morocco became a French protectorate 44 years ago, "no longer corresponds to the needs of modern life and can no longer govern Franco-Moroccan relations."

However, the "independence" of Morocco, which he will not do any campaigning; and some time ago implied that "barnstorming" was beneath the dignity of the President of the United States. The Democrats, so to speak, will do some of his campaigning for him at this time, with a record as a Statesman to tease to pieces instead of his record as a soldier to respect and give tribute to, may be able to campaign him out of the White House.

It was not without bloodshed that Moroccan rebels ambushed a French military convoy yesterday near Taza, killing eight Foreign Legionaries. Eleven soldiers were wounded.

In Algeria, French troops backed by helicopters killed 43 Algerian rebels and captured 100, according to yesterday's Heavy fighting took place in the north of the Constantine Department, where Foreign Legion parachutists carried by helicopters surrounded a rebel band in flight, killing 22 of them. Through-out Algeria, rebels fired 12 farms and three schools, killed eight civilians, blew up bridges and chopped down telegraph poles.

The cyclone on Thursday night drove sea water into the streets, flooding houses, and caused landslides. The bodies recovered so far were found in the rubble of houses which collapsed or were engulfed by landslides.

Lloyd Sees Valuable Results After Talks

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuter).—The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said yesterday after leaving Cairo for New Delhi that he hoped that "valuable results" would follow his talks with Premier Abdul Nasser. He added that they had discussed methods of reducing tension along the Egy-Israel armistice line.

On his way to New Delhi yesterday, Mr. Lloyd's plane descended in the British-protected island state of Bahrain. Staying only for a state dinner with the island's ruler, Sheikh Sultana Al Khalifa, his departure was held up for four hours while a group of demonstrators along the Secretary's route, blocked the road.

In New Delhi today, Mr. Lloyd spent two hours closeted with Premier Nehru. He will spend two days there before continuing on to Karachi.

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Glubb's Dismissal Shakes British Gov't; Cairo Machinations Seen

Glubb Was Corrupt, Jordan Now Claims

Less than 24 hours after the dismissal of Major-General John Bagot Glubb from his post as Commander of the Arab Legion, the official Ramallah Radio last night charged him with "maintaining a regime of corruption, theft, and misappropriation of funds."

The Secretary-General of the Iftikhar Ahmed Balfarej, in a telegram to Foreign Minister M. Christian Pineau, said the British Ambassador, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, had replied to his request for the French to supply these planes to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

Officials said privately that the U.S. had neither approved nor disapproved of the proposed shipment of Mysterious jet fighters to Israel. But when told that the State Department had formed an identical estimate, Mr. Alon replied: "The State Department ignores the fact that if we get better equipment, war will be prevented. If not, then war is inevitable. But we will win after great and terrible destruction on both sides."

Asked whether he favoured a preventive war, he replied obliquely: "Israel is too small to afford a Pearl Harbour. A surprise attack can destroy too much. We must not allow the adversary to choose the time, place and methods."

Not Precarious

According to a U.P. report from Washington, Mr. Dulles told the U.S. Ambassador to Jordan that he does not believe that Israel's position is precarious enough to justify the international political risks of acceding to the request for arms. Mr. Dulles emphasized that the possibility of arm sales at some future date remains open.

Mr. Dulles also said that he had received from Turkey a report which alleged that France was to supply Israel with 120 jet fighters.

Whatever the intention of the Americans and the British, French policy, as affirmed by an official spokesman, is to maintain the balance of power between Israel and her Arab neighbours, in full awareness of the consequences of upsetting that balance.

Glubb Served 36 Years in Legion

At the beginning of March 1920 a young British Lieutenant who had just won his commission arrived in Mecca to begin his military career.

He was assigned to the Jordanian Government, which at that time was controlled by King Hussein.

King Hussein dismissed Glubb and five of his closest aides, including two British staff officers. As tens of thousands of joyous de-

monstrators roamed the streets of Amman, denouncing Glubb as a "traitor," a Royal decree announced yesterday that Jordan would respect her 1947 treaty obligations with Britain.

Under the terms, Britain had about 60 British officers with the Arab Legion, who "perform duties as experts and instructors."

When the first reports were released over the official Radio Bagdad at 7:30 on Friday morning, an American committee of Rep. George H. Mahon, Rep. John Dulles, and Mr. Dulles' testimony on the Middle East last Friday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Dulles reiterated that selling arms to Israel would not help peace, although he did not rule out a military alliance.

Mr. Dulles also said the preservation of Israel was a basic tenet of American foreign policy, and any suggestion that Israel would remain alone and defenceless in the face of armed aggression was unwarranted.

His spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, told reporters after the meeting that Mr. Dulles had explained to the Jordanian King that he does not believe that Israel's position is precarious enough to justify the international political risks of acceding to the request for arms. Mr. Dulles emphasized that the possibility of arm sales at some future date remains open.

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Social & Personal

The President on Friday received Mr. Louis Reissenstein, Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Reissenstein.

Lord and Lady Stanage were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharrett. Lord Stanage is Chairman of the Interparliamentary Union. Last week Lord and Lady Stanage visited the Knesset and were received by the Speaker, Mr. Y. Sprinzak. At a meeting of the Inter-Union of the Israel State of the Union, Lord Stanage was greeted by Dr. M. Nureck, M.K.

Father De Conde, formerly Abbot of the Pères de Sion Monastery, who is leaving the country this week, was visited last week by Dr. G. Acting Director of Christian Communities in the Ministry for Religious Affairs, who expressed the good wishes of the Division.

Mrs. Samuel Bronfman and her daughter, the Countess Minds of Gumberg, on Friday visited the Canossian Girls' and Youth village, Hadassim. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ross Ginosar, Chairman of the World Executive.

ARRIVALS: Mrs. Ira Mikhael, wife of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Levitzki, after a two-year assignment in Britain on behalf of PATAW; Mrs. Arthur Rosenblum and Mrs. Samuel Gross of the Brighton and Hove Women's Mizrachi for a four-month visit.

DEPARTURE: Mr. Bernard Katzen, U.S. State Department Special Consultant, for Istanbul.

Daniel Barenboim, the young pianist, has left to study at the Santa Cecilia music academy in Rome, under an Italian Government scholarship which is awarded annually to an Israeli student for study in Italy.

A party in aid of the Haifa Municipal High School Students Fund is to be held at the Zion Hotel at 8:30 tomorrow evening.

The I.P.O. Management announces that, in order not to clash with the function arranged in aid of the Magen David Adom, the concert in honour of Toscanini scheduled Saturday, March 10 in Tel Aviv has been postponed till Monday, March 12 at the Ohe Shem Hall. It will be conducted by Paul Klecki and Paul Tortelli, cellist, will be the soloist.

Rina Nikova gave a successful performance on the s.s. Constitution on the ship's sixth trip to Israel. The Ballet was invited again for the next tour.

**Israel Ponds Have
Highest Carp Yield**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. Saturday — Israel carp breeders have reached the highest output in the world in their 30,000 dunams of ponds. Mr. Shavit, Director of the Fisheries Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, told the Maritime Club here yesterday.

The ponds had supplied an average of 200 kg. of carp per dunam per year with a record of 400 kg. In the Hula and Jordan ponds were still catching 150 tons of fish annually during the draining of the lake. The fish had apparently taken well to the drainage canals.

Off Haifa, a good start is recorded with 33 tons of fish caught in 1954 and 70 tons last year.

Mr. Shavit announced that the Government intends to have a trawler fishing fleet over its present craft. He pressed the view that if the fishermen are not compensated for the losses they sustained during the past year, they might leave the fishing industry and no new men could be attracted to this important branch of the economy.

Mr. Shavit explained the causes of the crisis as being that wholesale prices for fish had been low, and the demand had been limited because of the plentiful supply of other protein foods and because 1954 had been a lean year in Mediterranean fishing grounds. The men had some trouble in finding grounds off Turkey and south of Ashkelon. However, fishing off Turkey would now probably be unimpeded while the fishermen see an alienation of their right to fish outside territorial waters in the South.

Mr. Shavit said that home-caught fish was the only item which did not enjoy some Government aid through protective tariffs or even imports. The men had to compete against \$2.50 worth of subsidised fillet yearly.

PAGE TWO

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
March 4, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals
Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Agmon and Barison.
Beit HaShmonaim Ltd. Appellant v. Mina Altidor, Respondent (C.A. 232/55).

Occupant of Furnished Room Not Licensed

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on July 3, 1955 (C.A. 161/53) in which the refusal of the Magistrate's Court to grant an eviction order was upheld.

The appellants are the owners of a three-storeyed building in a Arab built-up area, used as an hotel. When the municipal authorities refused to grant them a license to operate as an hotel, the appellants let the building to lodgers in the building, together with the use of the toilet facilities, to various individuals. The dining-room was separately used for use as a restaurant.

The respondent has been living in one of the rooms on the second floor of the building. She paid six months rent in advance and subsequently paid rent monthly. The rent was about £100 a month and included electricity, rates and taxes, water and service. In 1951 the appellants wished to raise the rent, but the respondent, they applied for an eviction order against her. Their application was rejected by the Magistrate's Court and their appeal to the District Court suffered a similar fate.

The appeal to the Supreme Court was based on the following grounds: that the original action and first appeal: that the premises were used as a boarding-house and therefore the Rent Restrictions Ordinances did not apply to them; or, alternatively, that the respondent was a lodger or not and had rightly come to the conclusion that the circumstances of the present case the appellants had not sufficient control over the respondent in order to be regarded as the owners of the house; and the occupants as lodgers. However this question was not of great importance since we could not draw any great extent on English criteria, the circumstances in Israel and the way of life here being so completely different.

The real test to be applied is the wish and intention of the parties. This should be established from a study of all the facts and circumstances of the case.

While from the letter of the agreement between the parties there was no doubt whatsoever about the intentions of the appellants, nevertheless the behaviour of the appellants also played a part. The Magistrate's Court had held that the claim to exclusive possession on the part of the appellants was a mere fiction and other objective facts pointed to a relationship of tenancy between the parties rather than one of license. There were had of prevented the parties from so arranging matters as to exclude the premises from the provisions of the Rent Restrictions Ordinances; or that she was not entitled to the protection of these ordinances, even if she were a tenant, because she had broken the terms of the contract between her and the appellants.

Mr. Lynn appeared for the appellants. Mr. Yadin-Yaron for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Berinson, in giving the judgment of the Supreme Court, did not rule on the appellants' arguments in law. He held that the premises could not be termed a boarding-house since the terms of the contract did not include a stipulation that the appellants would supply the respondent with meals which she was entitled to take or pay for even if she did not pay for them. As to the question whether the respondent was a lodger, and therefore a tenant, Justice Berinson outlined the terms of the contract between the parties which specified that the respondent was to receive the right of possession of the room and that they reserved the right to enter the room at any reasonable time in order to clean it and generally keep an eye on it. In addition the

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

7.30, 9.30 & 11.30 a.m.
New: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 10.30, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic
Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 4.45 p.m. Turkish
News: 10.30 a.m. Persian: 6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only): 8.30 a.m. Exercises: 6.45 Musical Clock (R): 8.15
11.15 Morning Melodies (R): 8.15
Close Down: 12.00 N "Music at Noon" Bing Crosby: 12.30 Housewives' Corner: 12.30 Requests (R): 1.20
1.45 2.15 2.45 3.15 3.45 4.15
Folklore Anthology: 8.15 Persian for the Catholic Community in Haifa: 3.30 Close Down: 4.00 p.m. Music for Sunday
Programme: "Shabat Mater": 4.45

SECOND PROGRAMME

4.00, 6.00, 8.30 & 10.30 a.m.
French News: 1.45 10.15 p.m.
French News: 10.30 a.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR

3.45 & 4.45 M.: 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites: 5.45 Guidance for: 6.30 Urim: Dr. Dr. 6.30 7.15 8.15 9.15 10.15 11.15 12.00 N "Music at Noon" Bing Crosby: 12.30 Housewives' Corner: 12.30 Requests (R): 1.20 1.45 2.15 2.45 3.15 3.45 4.15
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CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

At 2.30, 6.30, & 9.15 p.m.
ABRAHAM: The Racers, Ind. week.
EDEN: Blackboard Jungle, Ind. week. Also this week, A Star is Born, Ind. week.

ORION: Good Morning, Miss.

STUDIO: Blue Beard.

TEL OR: The French Lovers, Ind. week.

TEL AVIV: "Fame, Amore & Gioia."

TEL AVIV: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENDE: The Racers, Ind. week.

MORIBAH: The Cry, Ind. week.

OPHIR: "Piano, Maman, is Bonne et Moi."

ORION: Helen of Troy, Ind. week.

SHEDROTH: The Egyptians.

TACHELET: Not as a Stranger, Ind. week.

TEL AVIV: "Les Amants du 12.12. Jours," Ind. week.

TEL AVIV: "Les Femmes s'en Balaient."

TEL AVIV: "Le Vin d'un Homme Mort," Ind. week.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

Scattered showers in the morning, becoming partly cloudy.

No Right to Higher Standards Till We Work Better—B.G.

THE HISTADRUT Convention is to be held in the Haifa Hotel, Tel Aviv, on March 14-15, it was announced yesterday.

A SELF-STYLED "chemist and doctor," aged 58, of Tel Aviv, who had sold medicines which he had made himself to the cancer patient, was arrested on Thursday after complaints had been received from a 35-year-old woman who had discovered that the remedies had not helped her.

4,789,839 CRATES of citrus fruit were exported from the beginning of the month until February 29. England is the chief customer with 2,258,518 crates. By the same time last year, 3,901,622 crates had been exported.

A RESIDENT of Shafit, Mrs. C. Hirsch, was run over and seriously injured on Friday by an army ambulance when she crossed the road near her village.

THE OWNER of the Hakovesh Carving Workshop in Tel Aviv, Avraham Hasin, was fined £25 for not having covered the dangerous exposed parts of the hand saw, for not repairing the floor of the shop, and for not having displayed the Factory Regulations in the shop, as required by law.

THE OWNER of an electrical goods shop in Jaffa, Adolf Leibman, was fined £25 for not having paid the minimum wage to an employee who had stopped work before taking his annual vacation. In addition to the fine, he had to pay the allowance of £108.

50 PUBLIC HEALTH workers were awarded certificates on Friday upon completion of a five-week course in Ramat Gan.

SCHOLARSHIPS WORTH £1,750 have been awarded to 48 cadets of the Israel National College by the College's Scholarship Fund.

Fire in Tel Aviv Matza Factory

TEL AVIV, Saturday. An estimated £50,000 worth of damage occurred in a fire which broke out yesterday evening at the Zalavinsky Matza factory.

To protect the nearby oil reservoirs of the Socony Vacuum Co., firemen used the recently acquired "water gun" to save the tanks from outside.

JOBS WANTED PRIOR TO PESSAH

TEL AVIV, Saturday. In a drive to eliminate unemployment for the month preceding Pessah, the Labour Exchange Central Office yesterday decided to press all employers to make more workdays available immediately. Special appeals will go to the Ministry of Labour to increase temporarily the number of workers. Some 500 local councils will be asked to find work in their areas and private enterprises will be requested not to discharge any of their permanent staff until after the holiday week.

There were 11,500 unemployed registered in labour exchanges last week.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CATTLE SICKNESS

Over 35,000 head of cattle, about one half of the country's stock, have been inoculated against foot and mouth disease following on two occurrences of the scourge last month. The Livestock Department of the Ministry of Agriculture announced all cattle in the North have been immunized and immunization is proceeding apace in the centre.

No new cases have been reported since the last two weeks.

EIN HOD TAKES OFF THE MASTERS

TEL AVIV, Saturday. Despite the very bad weather, about two thousand persons from all over the country came to Ein Hod. The carnival festivities continued until the early hours of yesterday morning.

The village had been decorated by 60 artists and each house represented a parody of the work of some famous artist, from Rubens to Chagall.

WORKING MOTHERS ON TRIPS TO CAPITAL

During March, over 1,500 members of the Working Mothers' Organisation from the Haifa and Tel Aviv areas will travel to Jerusalem in seven trains.

The trips are organized by the Civic Education Services, the Culture Centre of the Histadrut, and the Working Women's Council.

We wish to thank all our friends for their kind messages of sympathy in our recent bereavement

Mrs. Pnina Vered (Rosenfeld) and children
Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Rosenfeld
Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Rosenfeld

Rosenfeld, Mattis and Brauner families

The Wool Section at the Manufacturers Association of Israel

Montevideo Showing 'Solidarity' with Israel

The streets and shop windows of Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, are decorated with Israeli posters and pictures in honour of the Solidarity with Israel Convention which opened there last night in the presence of the retiring Mr. Leslie Beres, the Foreign Minister; Mr. Romani, the Special Representative of the newly elected President of Uruguay; Mr. Moise Carmel, Israeli Minister of Transport, and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York.

Sharp resentment at the Government's "failure to carry out its agreement on wage increases for academic personnel" was expressed at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Academic Workers' Organization in Jerusalem on Thursday night.

A report submitted to the meeting stated that the full increase of 10 per cent had not yet been paid, and that orders for payment had been set up at the front.

On Friday, the new President of Uruguay, Mr. Zubiria, was sworn in and Mr. Turvy Arzal, the Israel Charge d'Affaires, acting in the absence of the Minister, who was indisposed, greeted the new President in the name of Israel and expressed his appreciation of Uruguay's decision to establish a legation in Jerusalem.

Heletz III Drill Hits Hard Rock

REHOVOT, Saturday. After reaching a depth of 1,626 feet in Heletz III, the drill has met with a layer of hard rock and there is no sign of the oil-bearing sand. Experts on the spot told *The Jerusalem Post* that they expect to reach it during the night and when they do, will drill five more metres and then use the Johnston test, perhaps tomorrow.

At Heletz II, meanwhile, the cement lining has hardened, enabling the drill to be reassembled. And at Negba, where the first 2,700 feet have to be lined, work has been completed to a depth of 2,220 feet.

DEMONSTRATORS GRANTED BAIL

ASHKELON, Saturday. Twenty-four demonstrators arrested at the Dagon farm were released on bail yesterday by Magistrate Maimonov. The Magistrate bade them to return to the farm.

The prisoners were among those who tried to break into the farm on Thursday together with 19 settlers of Moshav Yanon, who had been dismissed from employment in Isolation.

Mapai, not yet a party although it was much nearer to one than any other political group in the country. It suffered from pressure groups, all of which tried to exert their influence to gain their own ends. "Nobody is entitled to any organ of the party or nominate for any task by the Party," he said.

However, there had to be some central direction in the election and appointment of party members to national and party institutions. The people who had laid the foundations of the State were Ashkenazi and it was no accident that the most of the key posts in all fields were held by Ashkenazi.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said: "The strength of his being a representative of a pressure group but once they are elected, Party members do in fact represent their group interests," the Prime Minister said.

The Yanon settlers, supported by their reinforcements, continued to demonstrate outside the gate of the farm yesterday in drenching rain. They held placards and did not cause a disturbance.

POLICE TAKES STRIKERS BACK

TEL AVIV, Saturday. Thirty-five Indian immigrants of Mahane Israel who started a sit-down strike outside the Jewish Agency premises here on Thursday night were removed by the police yesterday morning and returned to the home.

Three of the demonstrators who were arrested on Thursday after a brawl with the police were released yesterday morning and agreed to go back to Mahane Israel.

36 YEARS

(Continued from Page One)

story of the blue-eyed Royal Engineers officer illustrates best the rise and successive decline of British influence in the two Hashemite countries, Iraq and Jordan.

After acquiring sufficient knowledge of the country, young Glubb left the British Army in 1925 and took up an administrative job with the Iraqi Government. The Arab states were young and inexperienced, the rulers in the capital, Iraq, in constant fear of being liquidated by raiding rival desert tribes. The Iraqi Government in Baghdad intended to extend its administrative powers into these desert areas by the pacification of the fierce tribes of settled conflicts, and above all, defending the borders against foreign raiders. It was here that he was given his well-known nickname, "Abu Huwais."

(Father of the Crooked Little Chin.)

In 1930 Glubb, then 28, was engaged in a similar job in Trans-Jordan. The rulers needed him and his iron hand to deal with the fierce nomads. He first worked under Lt. Col. Peake Pasha, the founder of the Legion. Here he specialized in the recruiting and training of young Bedouin for desert patrol duties. He soon added two more nicknames. The Bedouin were organized into camel corps units riding camels. And here, in this desert, he got the name "Father of the White Camel" and from the black Bedouins, the "modern Lawrence."

Amman, the capital of Trans-Jordan, was honoured by King Abdullah with the title of Pasha, and soon after slipped into Pasha's sandals and became C-in-C of the Arab Legion, with the rank of "Faqiq" (Brigadier).

The younger generation did not agree, and several speakers declared that young people should be the first to give up luxuries and take the lead in all reforms which they propose for the party. What was needed was a new approach to problems, and not just the replacement of veteran party members with young party members.

MAYOR HAIM Levanon and members of the Municipal Council yesterday appealed to the citizens of this town at two rallies arranged by the Municipality to learn the rudiments of civil defence.

We wish to thank all our friends for their kind messages of sympathy in our recent bereavement

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The Wool Section at the Manufacturers Association of Israel

It has come to our attention that, as a result of a critical letter sent to our members, certain rumours have been spread concerning the situation of the firm Matzkin and Co. Ltd.

We regret that such rumours, which to our knowledge are not correct, have been circulated. We had no intention whatsoever to originate or help spread such rumours, and we regret the unpleasantness caused the firm concerned.

THE WOOL SECTION at the Manufacturers Association of Israel

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Sunday, March 4, 1956

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Adar 21, 5716. — Rajah 28, 1956

L T-General John Glubb's cavalier dismissal from Jordan was well timed, as far as Col. Abdul Nasser is concerned. It came a day or two after

vs. GLUBB Mr. Selwyn Lloyd had arrived in Cairo. A greater affront to a veteran British soldier and the British Foreign Secretary could scarcely be imagined. British reaction has been pained rather than firm.

It was the British who first presented Abdul Nasser as the sole hope for the Middle East. Mr. Anthony Nutting, after signing the Suez accord, spoke in Parliament as if Colonel Abdul Nasser was his own creation and Britain's best friend. After the Jordan disturbances this winter, the British attitude continued to be that nothing much had happened that could not be settled with a small increase in the allocation to Jordan. Lately they even seemed to think that maybe it would be wise to "give Nasser full play, helping him onto the leadership of the Arab world, on the assumption that a man necessarily becomes harmless and peace-loving when he has achieved his dream.

King Hussein's role in the Jordan putsch is in some ways the most surprising factor in the game. At first sight, the British-made King should have every reason to try and keep the British by his side. His country as well as his throne are British creations, and the latter, at least, might not survive the final break with the U.K. But ever since the Jordan disturbances there have been rumours that King Hussein was flirting with Egypt. The rumours were at the time dismissed as too improbable. Now it looks as if King Hussein were playing the Egyptian card openly and with confidence. It is possible that at 22, he is not yet capable of appreciating all the consequences of his action. If he has jeopardized his career deliberately in order to free Jordan from British influence, he is quixotic indeed. It will remain to be seen whether he is able to maintain any of this new-found independence, or whether the whole of his gains will be swallowed up by Egypt.

However, being a Hashemite, and therefore ambitious to play his part, the young head of the desert kingdom may have greater aspirations and a subtler sense of intrigue than would be supposed at first sight. By driving out General Glubb, Hussein has shown the Arabs to the east of his kingdom that he is the Hashemite of their stamp. Poor Feisal of Baghdad and his now unemployed uncle, the former Regent, must be aware that their days are numbered if they do not compete with their Amman cousin by taking a strong line with the British. And Prince Abdul Ilia is no longer young, while King Feisal has never shown a liking for adventure.

The threat to Israel, after General Glubb's departure, has increased enormously. One may assume that the fighting quality of the Arab Legion will drop considerably when its British officers are no longer there, but the check upon the Arab Legion will have gone too. We may hope for peace with Jordan, but King Hussein's early anti-Israel utterances have already proved that to be futile. In order to prove that he is a leader, youthful Hussein may order his British-trained Legion to march. In fact, this is the only way open for an adventurer.

Arabs View Israel with Healthy Respect

By HAL LEHRMAN

In Damascus, I watched the funeral of three "hero-martyrs" Syrian officers who had fallen at the Kinneret. Behind the flag-draped coffins on rolling caissons, the cortège was a quarter of a mile long. Most of the mourners were secondary school students. Notably, the Arabs are among the most potent elements in the country. A riot by Syrian schoolboys can threaten a government's existence. (The more immobile and unattractive Arab country is politically, the more the younger are the citizens who dominate its streets.)

The funeral might have been the spark for an insurrection. Instead, it was serene and complacent—almost a victory parade. The Army had already announced a "victory counter-attack" in which 100 Israelis had been killed. Nasser had declared himself a similar verbal victory at Nitzana about a month earlier. So the high-school patriots felt no impulse to storm Parliament and demand vengeance—a petition which would have deeply distressed the modest Syrian high command.

In each of the countries I visited (Egypt, the Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Jordan), informal conversations with junior as well as field officers invariably disclosed a firm respect for Israel muscle, machines, fighting spirit and morale. When I asked about the quality of the Arab officer across the table, who shrugs his shoulders or makes a face.

If there is any army for which the average Arab professional soldier has greater contempt than for his own, it is another Arab army. Exchanges of compliments between Egypt, Iraq and Iran in this connection make an illuminating reading. During the Nitzana unpleasantness, Iraqi Premier Nuri Sa'Id told his local press that he had offered to rush an armoured brigade to help the Egyptians. The Arab world expected Iraq to turn up in Syria, the Iraqi press noted, or at least an Egyptian attack on the southern Israel front. But Egypt simply sent a cash demand to the Arab world, "no time for contributions but for battles," roared one commentator far away in Baghdad.

Irqi Officers "Awful"

Arabs have the best of reasons to be appreciative of the Israeli soldier. They have been soundly drubbed in every encounter with the Egyptian exception, even for a single military victory. I met in the area shared this year. One of them, a member of the Syrian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, briefed me in Damascus the night after the Kinneret raid. Politically, I had no doubt that this raid was a conscious blunder. But because Israel's size and position commit her to being perpetually outnumbered and surrounded, the Israeli commander is trained to square these disadvantages by doing the bold and unexpected, and the soldier by thinking for and relying on himself when separated from command. The Israelis have made a specialty, for instance, out of night fighting, where self-reliance is at maximum pitch. The Arabs, quite literally, are afraid of the dark.

Since most professional Arab soldiers are gloomily aware of this discrepancy, it would take an inordinate



Egypt has just opened a Tourist Office in London's Piccadilly. Member of Cairo's Tourist Administration is pictured here showing opening-day guests in.

I reached Jordan in time for the pre-Crisis insurrection, to discover that the much-advertised Arab Legion had almost defeated itself just trying to push back street rioters. In Cairo, the Army looked a shade snappier than when I had seen it ten years earlier—but the republic's defenders still strolled the streets, holding hands like lovers. The Egyptian officer remains a beribboned saion warrior. A gulf of caste separates him from the man in the ranks, who continues to reside in outer darkness without the smallest clue to any purpose in wearing the Egyptian uniform.

Except, perhaps, to kill Israelis. Observers who know both sides feel that a large part of Israel's superiority in combat is due to morale and a large part of the Arab's point of view. The Egyptian soldier is taught only to hate "Zionists." The Israeli "G.I." is taught to know and love his country. In battle, a man is vastly less likely to risk his life for the sake of killing something he hates than for the sake of defending something he loves. Between Egyptian officer and man there exists a wall of mutual ignorance and mistrust: the Israeli officer and man are neighbours.

Israelis Self-Reliant

Arabs commanders fight by the textbook, their men by mechanical obedience and orders. But because Israel's size and position commit her to being perpetually outnumbered and surrounded, the Israeli commander is trained to square these disadvantages by doing the bold and unexpected, and the soldier by thinking for and relying on himself when separated from command. The Israelis have made a specialty, for instance, out of night fighting, where self-reliance is at maximum pitch. The Arabs, quite literally, are afraid of the dark.

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This is the second of three daily articles.

Ities for display.

We are looking forward to

Larry Adler's solo recital in

Jerusalem, in a programme

that will consist solely of his

own selections, with no con-

ductor to spoil them.

Y. ZARAI

Haifa Pantomime Ballet

that of Lisa Benjamin in

Haifa is beginning to

show results. Her Purim pre-

sentation of Pantomime Bal-

let at the May Cinema was

a praiseworthy effort. It con-

sisted of two pieces, "The En-

chanted Forest" and "A

Dream of Ahasuerus," com-

posed and designed by Mrs.

Benjamin, who combines

genious ideas with a con-

siderable flair for choreo-

graphy.

Her dance-system, which

offers basic steps of classic

ballet with the postures and

gestures of modern mime, is

perhaps too eclectic for de-

finition. The company of

children and adults did not

show an equal mastery of

both arts. The Puckish miming of an elf and in

the graceful transformation of an old woman into her youthful self.

stated objection to early American offers of arms grants was that they involved entry of a military mission to supervise instruction and

to be suspicious of such "imperialist" agencies. Well, now the Soviets are decidedly on the premises with a military mission. Doesn't Nasser find cause in this for reflection?

He does not—due to a congenital quirk for underestimating the intentions of the Soviet, just as he over-estimates the intentions of the West. He has insisted that the traffic with Moscow is a purely commercial transaction, especially welcomed by Egypt because of her single-crop economy based on cotton, which the Soviet could not buy in large quantities.

It has created a sensation far beyond the confines of the Middle East, as it well might since it is Jordan of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, a fully sovereign kingdom under Abdulla as King. The new king was consequently able, although still under the active leadership of General Glubb and his British military staff—to play a leading part in the Arab invasion of Israel.

Financial Dependence

The Hashemite Kingdom's

political independence did not

depend on Great Britain, the League of Nations or the First World War. In 1922, Britain granted it the tune of close on £12m. yearly, of which something like £8m. is earmarked for the Arab Legion. The Arab Legion is in fact, financed by Great Britain, just as its training methods, arms, equipment and many of its senior officers are British.

When King Hussein, Abdulla's grandson, decided to disband General Glubb, he took a calculated risk regarding the future of the Arab Legion.

Jordan is quite unable to finance the Legion out of its own resources, and she must have reckoned that one of two things would happen. Either Britain, anxious to hold on to whatever influence she might still hope to have in Jordan, or the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

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